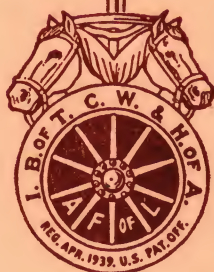


The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

AUGUST, 1942



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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Beck, Biggs Urge Rubber Action

DEMANDS for rigidly enforced gasoline rationing in all states and for speed in the synthetic rubber program are coming from leaders of the Teamsters' Union anxious to prevent further depletion of the nation's rubber reserve.

Dave Beck, president of the Western Conference of Teamsters and a member of the Teamsters' national rubber committee, announced that the committee is deeply concerned by the delay in bringing synthetic rubber into production.

"We are not interested in the conflicting claims of those who advocate various processes of developing synthetic rubber," Beck said. "We do not care whether it helps the farmers, the oil industry or the rubber industry.

"This question is too vital to allow the interests of any group to conflict with the security of the nation. We urge that, if necessary, the government begin producing rubber under all the formulas proposed and then, in the end, we will at least have some rubber.

"We cannot win a war if our transportation system is running on its rims."

Pending the actual production of synthetic rubber, Walter E. Biggs, of South Bend, Ind., recording secretary of the Central States Drivers' Council, recommended that the government enforce gasoline rationing on a nation-wide scale.

"Gas rationing is the only certain and practical way to conserve rubber on a large scale," he said. "Until there is some answer to the question of rubber substitutes, we cannot afford to burn up our present rubber supply in useless driving.

"To protect our retail delivery systems for essential supplies we must save our rubber. If we keep going the way we have been, private cars would run out of rubber about the time that our delivery cars are laid up and then it would be impossible to move necessary merchandise."

To determine the necessity for gas curtailment, the Indiana State Drivers' Conference clocked private cars on U. S. Highway No. 36 inside the city limits of Indianapolis on a recent Sunday.

They found cars passing at the steady rate of more than 1,000 an hour most of the day on that one highway alone. And this is only one of eight similar highways radiating from the city.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXIX

AUGUST, 1942

Number 9

Open Shop Row Slows Production— *Business and Labor Must Cooperate*

By Daniel J. Tobin

Office of Publication
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis, Ind.

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Lester M. Hunt, Assistant Editor

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THE question of the closed shop is much under discussion and is much misunderstood. Personally I strongly favor the closed shop. However, we have found employers who have given us their word of honor—and they have kept it in most instances—that they would carry out an agreement but they would not sign the agreement.

Of course this position is wrong and it demonstrates the old prejudice against labor unions as outlined in boards of directors and management. Most of those old prejudices have been removed by the new freedom that now obtains for the workers.

However, there are still a few of the hard-boiled employers who hang on to the old, narrow-minded prejudices. They hold that they have the right to run their business as they see fit.

Their business is an investment, and they cannot run the business for profit or make any profit without labor—human labor—flesh and blood. Take away labor and business is stagnant, dead.

Labor is organized for the purpose of getting food, clothing, protection.

Business is organized for profit only. Business will not survive at the ending

of this war without the cooperation and partnership of labor.

Business and labor will have to fight together, shoulder to shoulder, to protect themselves against a condition which might bring about revolution, emanating from the destruction caused by this war.

The setting aside of capital in Russia, many people now say who are opposed to Communism, hasn't proven an entire failure such as we believed it would. This war so far, no matter how it ends, proves that the Russians will fight to the end for the preservation of their present form of government. England will be so thoroughly exhausted by this war—even though there is a settlement dictated partly by England—that there is great danger of the multitudes rebelling.

Open Shop Causes Trouble

The open shop—which is what the employers still hang on to who refuse to sign an agreement providing for the closed shop—causes dissatisfaction. Ten or fifteen men in a plant of seven or eight hundred refuse to join the union. The employer, under the open shop conditions, refuses to discharge them. There you have discontent, irritation, lack of cooperation, reduced production.

On the other hand, there should be some understanding that the closed shop would not mean that men will have to be hired through the office of the union. Men get old and somewhat inefficient, and there are certain few hangers-on around the union office in some instances, whom you cannot blame an employer for not hiring.

The union shop should mean that none but members of the union would be employed, where the proper kind of men can be obtained. This last statement brings about argument. And where argument develops, the

facts should be laid before some unprejudiced arbiter to decide whether a man is competent or incompetent. If the man has been discharged, or if he has slowed up to such an extent that he is not able to "deliver the goods" he should not be forced on the employer.

Ability Should Be Required

At least a decent average of ability should be required. That does not mean that when men are forty-five, forty-eight or fifty years of age they are not competent and should be laid off or refused employment. On the other hand, if a man has been discharged as being incompetent, if he is lazy, does not care to work at a steady job, or if he has some other faults which we find in human nature, although he is a member of the union he should not be held indefinitely in and around the office and forced down the throat of the employer.

There is a medium of common sense in both phases of the situation. Just now while the war is on we must, on both sides, surrender some of our prejudices. If the closed shop never existed before and it cannot be obtained without a long, drawn out strike, the question should be submitted to arbitration, local arbitration, and an understanding reached.

Above and beyond all, our people must get it into their heads that we are at war and that some things that prevailed before the war cannot or should not prevail now. Yes, I know that men are sometimes driven to do things they do not desire to do by the obstinacy and unfairness of the employer; but if any employer or any union assumes an obstinate position, without any resiliency in their natures, they are not serving their country as they are expected to do, with one hundred per cent cooperation.

When Inflation Comes, Wages Lag Far Behind

TWENTY dollars a day is a pretty good wage. But it doesn't mean much if your groceries cost you \$30 a day.

To catch up with your grocery bill, you demand a wage increase of \$10 a day. But by the time you get it, your grocery bill has jumped to \$40. So you are still one jump behind.

That is inflation.

That is why President Roosevelt is trying desperately to prevent inflation. He knows what it does to the working man. Wages never catch up with prices when inflation starts.

It is beginning to look as though the President must have some intelligent cooperation from labor if he is going to stop the race between prices and wages.

Congress Not Very Bright

Ordinarily a working man doesn't have to worry about things like this. He hires a congressman, pays him \$10,000 a year and expects him to give intelligent cooperation to the President to prevent such economic catastrophes as inflation.

This year, however, the average working man hasn't got a very bright congressman. Most of them are more worried about getting special privileges for themselves—such as pensions and unlimited gas ration cards—than they are about getting a working man his groceries.

So you had better forget about your congressman—until election day—and start figuring this out for yourself.

As things stand now, the congressmen think they can get themselves a lot of votes if they scuttle the President's program and give farmers more money for their crops.

Will Raise Grocery Costs

This, of course, means that you will pay more for your groceries. But the congressman tells you you can get a pay raise to buy the farmers' crops.

He knows, but he doesn't tell you, that you can't increase your pay as fast as the prices of groceries rise, for one reason and another.

He figures that by the time you wake up to the fact that you are sliding down the inflation skids, the election will be over and you can't do anything about the bum steer he gave you.

But President Roosevelt knows what it is all about.

And when he says that wages must be stabilized, he is trying to protect what you now have. Under inflation, you will lose what you have.

The President did not say there should be no more pay raises. He said that under-paid workers were entitled to equalization. But if wages start up in a general spiral, then prices start up also, and the race is on.

Inflation Might Lose War

President Roosevelt is making an emergency move to prevent inflation. He is trying to protect labor and labor should be intelligent enough to help him.

When the war is over, we can get some of the bugs out of our economic

system, provided we win. The best way *not* to win is to disrupt production and destroy our economic balance by inflation.

Inflation would be the forerunner of military defeat.

It must be avoided at all costs, because, if we lose the war we lose everything we are fighting for.

You will be all through so far as having anything to say about your wages, your hours or your working conditions.

You'll do what they tell you and you'll say "Yes, sir" when you do it.

It would be a lot smarter to lose a pay raise now than to lose the whole pay check later.

Statistical Bureaus Needed

THE Research and Statistical Department of the International Union is overcrowded with work. The International Union should not be expected to spend the entire per capita tax—or what is left of the per capita tax—on the statistical bureau in order to take up the wage contracts of our many local unions.

We would like to do this if it were humanly possible, but the International Union has repeatedly advised that we can only spend in accordance with what we receive. The statistical department has rendered service beyond our anticipations. Decisions have been obtained in arbitration in more than one instance which meant millions of dollars to our people, due mainly to our Washington office.

We have had favorable response to the request that we made that our Joint Councils, where they are strongly entrenched with a large membership, set up their own statistical department covering the city or state,

or the surrounding districts; or that local unions that have sufficient funds should have a permanent statistician in their office.

This statistician could act as bookkeeper when not busy on statistics. Certified public accountants are perhaps the best qualified, especially those having degrees.

The salary in most cases should not run more than four thousand dollars per year to start. A number of good men can be obtained for less than that when they are assured of permanent employment.

Those district departments could check up from time to time on conditions, wages, cost of living, rents, advances in wages by other trades, etc. And when a wage contract could not be negotiated in the district and it was necessary to go before the War Labor Board, or some other tribunal in Washington, then those facts should be placed in the hands of our Statistical Department in Washington.

Teamster Watch Charms Now \$2

General Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie announces an increase in the price of emblem watch charms and of stamps and seals for local unions. Effective immediately, the cost of watch charms is increased from \$1.50 to \$2 and the price of stamps and seals will henceforth be \$4 instead of \$3.50. A shortage of materials and increased costs of manufacture have necessitated the new price.

1902 — *Avoid Sympathy Strikes!* 1942

Old Teamster Magazine Tells Same Story

NOW—"No matter what I say through the columns of this journal, or what I say in private letters addressed to local unions, I still find a number of local unions that refuse to obey the orders they receive from the International office relative to sympathetic strikes and the crossing of picket lines."—President Daniel J. Tobin, June, 1942.

THEN—"Too much cannot be said about the sympathetic strike. We have yet to learn of any important strike of this kind that ever succeeded. The Teamsters' National Union has too much at stake to risk it in a fight not their own and where they have all to lose and nothing to gain."—Teamsters' International Magazine, October, 1902.

WHEN President Tobin issued his ultimatum against illegal strikes in the June issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, the chronic critics of labor threw their hats in the air.

They thought they had him over a barrel. They claimed that his statement was a drastic reversal of policy; a confession of past error.

One conceited chump even bragged that his newspaper column had forced President Tobin to yield a vital point.

As a matter of fact, there was nothing in President Tobin's statement which conflicted with his past policies or those of the Teamsters' Union.

President Tobin has consistently insisted that Teamster locals respect their contracts and stay out of fights that are none of their business.

He has joined other labor leaders in pledging complete cooperation to the government, even to the extent of relinquishing the strike weapon for the duration of the war.

His statement in June warned all Teamster locals that they must live up to that agreement by ignoring the picket lines of less patriotic unions seeking to capitalize on the war.

There was nothing new or revolutionary in his statement, as the critics of labor attempt to imply. In fact,

that has been the policy of the Teamsters for 40 years.

And the records prove it.

Here, for instance, is an editorial published in the first issue of the International magazine in October, 1902, stating its policy toward the wildcat strike.

Then, as now, the labor movement was harassed by the activity of revolutionary agitators. And then, as now, the attitude of the Teamsters' Union was one of unyielding opposition as it steadily improved the wages and conditions of Teamsters by legitimate contracts, rigidly observed, and rigidly enforced.

Voice From the Past

Listen to this voice from the past, speaking over a span of forty years:

"Too much cannot be said about the sympathetic strike. We have yet to learn of any important strike of this kind that ever succeeded.

"The Teamsters' National Union of America has too much at stake to risk it in a fight not their own and where they have all to lose and nothing to gain.

"It has been a harder fight than the rank and file can imagine to bring this organization up to the standard it has

attained. The fights have been fought too hard, and the victories too well earned, to risk their fruits in battles not our own.

"It is too true that unions having nothing in common with the Teamster have gone out on strikes that they would not dare to attempt if they had not calculated to drag him in, whether he was willing or not.

"The average Teamster is big-hearted and of a sympathetic nature and therefore an easy prey for the radical agitator who uses him to fight the battles he dare not fight himself.

Employer Not Natural Enemy

"If new unions would take the time thoroughly to organize before going on a strike, they would never be compelled to ask the assistance of the Teamsters, or anyone else.

"Would the leaders of such organizations in time of peace permit the Teamsters to run their business? We think not. It is not the Teamsters' business to run the affairs of others in ruffled times any more than when all is plain sailing.

"The Teamsters' National Union of America is not in existence for the purpose of running the universe. But it is organized to better the conditions of the Teamsters, and does not propose to undo all that it has accom-

plished for the purpose of taking up the troubles of every one who thinks he can demand it to do so.

"The Teamsters' Union does not think itself above all others because it has shown its strength. Neither does it look upon the team owner as its natural enemy, and when a local union makes an agreement with an owner, it does so with the intention of living up to it. But it cannot do this by mixing in sympathetic strikes."

Now read over President Tobin's statement in the June issue of this publication.

That proves that the Teamsters' Union does not change its policy every time a goose honks in the moonlight, or a chump thumps his chest in a newspaper.

And if anyone doubts that this policy has succeeded, let him look up the wage scales, the hours and the working conditions of 40 years ago and compare them with conditions today.

In order to protect those conditions of today, and of the future, President Tobin demands that Teamsters go through illegal picket lines and keep supplies rolling to the battle lines.

He knows that the conditions of 1902 will look like a vacation in comparison with what we will get, if we lose this war.

Minneapolis Buys New Building

MINNEAPOLIS has joined the growing list of cities having their own Teamster buildings. The affiliates of Joint Council No. 32 have purchased the Flatiron Building in the Loop and expect to move into their new headquarters this fall.

The Teamsters obtained the building for \$40,000 and alterations are being pushed for early occupancy. It is

centrally located and easily accessible to all methods of transportation.

The building is three stories high of fireproof brick construction. It has 7,200 feet of space on each floor.

It is considerably larger than the old quarters of the unions at 257 Plymouth Avenue, and provides plenty of space for meetings and modern offices.

"Dastardly" "Libelous" *Brew Workers Scream*

DEEP in the heart of Texas the Brewery Workers are chasing moonbeams under those starry skies.

The Houston local of that outlaw union has passed a resolution objecting vehemently to the June issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER as "dastardly, libelous, vicious," etc.

Do they mean the issue of June, 1942, or of June, 1907?

The June, 1907, issue of the international magazine carries the following article about them:

"The Brewery Workers have struck against our men in New Orleans in an endeavor to compel the Teamsters to join the Brewery Workers' Union, which is entirely contrary to all the decisions and mandates of the American Federation of Labor. No settlement has yet been reached but the I. B. of T. men are firm in their decision not to forsake the Teamsters' Union."

Do the Houston Brewery Workers object to this article revealing that 35 years ago they were showing the same contempt for the A. F. of L. they are showing today?

Do they consider it "dastardly, libelous and vicious" to show that they considered A. F. of L. decisions a scrap of paper way back in 1907?

Or do they object to the June, 1942, issue of the magazine which told

the same old story more in detail?

The June, 1942, magazine told how Joseph Obergfell had violated the agreement he made with the Teamsters in Miami last winter just as his union had violated its pledge to the A. F. of L. 35 years ago.

An interesting angle of the Houston resolution was that it spoke of Obergfell's service to the Brewery Workers for 40 years. That means he was there in 1907. Was he a party to that breach of faith in New Orleans as he was to that one in Miami?

As the final bit of foam on its resolution, the Houston local demanded that its general officers, including Obergfell, "stand instructed to take every step necessary to the end that the character assassins responsible for this, as well as previous slanderous at-

tacks upon the officers and members of the Brewery Workers' International Union be brought to account."

The June, 1942, issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER said that Obergfell lied.

The August, 1942, issue herewith repeats that statement.

Now go ahead, Obergfell, bring us "to account."

Your Move, Joe!

Heard 'round the nation's unions: That Obergfell, boss of the International Brewery Union whose locals in all parts of the country are being swallowed up by Dan Tobin's Teamsters' Brotherhood can't possibly continue under present pressure. With Tobin on the one hand making a terrific dent in his membership roster and prohibitionists on the other, pounding on the doors of Capitol Hill Congressmen to enact a law making it illegal to sell beer in the vicinity of army camps and defense plants, Obergfell must do something real soon to get himself back in the AFL's good graces in order to lick the "drys" and protect his people.

—N. Y. Trade Union Courier.

By Their Words Ye Shall Know Them

HERE is the kind of propaganda peddled by the puppets of the America First Committee in the halls of congress at the very moment that the Japs and Germans were collaborating to conquer us by armed invasion and slaughter. It is not a coincidence that these men who were against American democracy are also against American labor. The Nazi mind is an anti-labor mind.

We reprint below what Congressmen Clare Hoffman of Michigan, Ham Fish of New York and men of their kind said to keep America unprepared for the greatest peril she ever faced.

Two of these men—John Alexander of Minnesota and John Shafer of Wisconsin—are no longer in congress. The others should join them after the November election. They are a menace to labor, as they are a menace to America.

CLARE HOFFMAN OF MICHIGAN

November 7, 1941, one month before Pearl Harbor—"President Roosevelt's statement that submarines were seen off the coast of New England is merely a part of the President's fear propaganda to create war hysteria."

December 4, 1941, three days before Pearl Harbor—"President Roosevelt is spreading the fear of war and is creating war hysteria by demanding huge armaments."

December 10, 1941, three days after Pearl Harbor—"Why were not our armed forces in Hawaii prepared for this attack?"

HAMILTON FISH OF NEW YORK

August 28, 1939 — "Hitler's claims are just."

March 12, 1940—"I do not understand how we can use more than 2,000 planes."

April 29, 1941—"It will take a navy three times the size of ours to attack us."

August 8, 1941—"Recent events raise doubts that this war is a clear-cut issue of liberty and democracy. Freedom in America does not depend on the outcome of struggles

for material power between other nations."

November 12, 1941—Three weeks before Pearl Harbor—"America has nothing to fear from foreign dictators, now or in the future."

December 5, 1941, two days before Pearl Harbor—"Why is the President attempting to organize a large army?"

GEORGE H. TINKHAM OF MASSACHUSETTS

February 14, 1940—"At the very outbreak of the European war the President began repeatedly to inject the poison of fear in the veins of public emotionalism. He began seeing phantom submarines off our coast."

WM. J. DITTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

February 16, 1940—"The President's naval expansion program, based on an undefined foreign policy or on an exaggerated domestic need—a program that carries with in an admitted diversion of funds—must be looked upon with some degree of apprehension and a considerable amount of suspicion."

JOHN JENNINGS OF TENNESSEE

April 3, 1940—"It is not our war. We did not make it. We have no stake in it. Let us attend to our own business and let other people's business alone."

JOHN M. ROBSION OF KENTUCKY

April 4, 1940—"Who can, with consistency, entertain the thought that we are threatened with attack from France, or England or Germany or any other country? What nation in Europe desires to take on the United States as an active war enemy in addition to the nations with which they are now at war?"

FREDERICK C. SMITH OF OHIO

February 16, 1940—"Whatever may be our needs for additional expenditures for defense, every dollar we increase the cost burdens our sick economy that much more. After



all, it is hardly a good thing to give a sick man a gun too heavy for him to carry."

RAYMOND SPRINGER OF INDIANA

April 3, 1940—"The war department and the navy department are preparing at this very moment as if for war and we are using vast sums which were appropriated for those departments in the frenzy of the impulse to spend it as quickly as possible. We are not in the war. **WE ARE NOT GOING TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THIS EUROPEAN WAR.** This spending must be stopped in order that our taxes may be reduced."

JOHN C. SHAFER OF WISCONSIN

March 12, 1940—"I believe the real danger to America is from within. Let us not become extravagant with reference to expenditures in the name of national defense."

JOHN G. ALEXANDER OF MINNESOTA

February 16, 1940—"When we consider that we are asked to forego wise and helpful expenditures for civil functions of the War Department so that we can build for war, we wonder. Do we prefer to spend our money for war or for our pressing domestic needs?"

Denver Teamsters to Harvest Crops

WHEN the farmers of Colorado called for help to harvest their crops, they found the Denver Teamsters listening.

The Teamsters didn't tell them to import Mexican labor.

Instead they offered to work overtime to get out the farm crops. And they didn't argue about the wages. All they wanted to know was when to start work.

Under the direction of International Organizer H. L. Woxberg, the Denver Joint Council of Teamsters started an immediate registration for men able and willing to work on weekends later this month to harvest the wheat and small grains.

One hundred and fifty men volunteered and will be organized into nine threshing crews to travel through the

farming districts when the farmers need them.

The milk drivers were the first to sign up and will lead the Denver Teamsters back to the farm.

In addition, the Teamsters started a campaign for high school and college students which brought additional seasonal help to the hard-pressed farmers.

Woxberg estimates that the 150 Teamsters will be enough, but if more are needed, the union will produce them.

If it becomes necessary, Woxberg said he would ask the employers to curtail operations long enough to permit almost the entire membership of the Denver Teamsters to move into the fields for a few days to meet the emergency.

Congressman Beiter of N. Y. Voted Right

The voting record of Congressman Alfred F. Beiter of New York is one of continuous support of the labor legislation and the foreign policies of President Roosevelt.

Through the omission of an asterisk after his name in the congressional voting record published in the July issue of *The International Teamster*, Beiter's record appeared questionable.

The asterisk denoted men who had not been in congress during the entire time covered by the voting record. Thus Beiter, with eight favorable votes on nine measures, has a near-perfect score. Without the asterisk, it appeared that Beiter had voted right only eight times out of nineteen.

Rochester Buys More Bonds

— Every Member Chips In

EVERY member of Local No. 118 of Rochester, N. Y., will buy a war bond, according to a plan voted by the union "to do everything possible to assist our government in this great emergency."

This will be in addition to \$10,000 already bought by the union treasury, and \$18,000 more held by individual members, Secretary Edward Brabant announced.

The purchase of a bond by each member of Local No. 118 will be made under a payroll deduction plan with the cooperation of employers. They will deduct 50 cents a week until the price of a bond has been reached. Then many of the men will start buying another bond in order to send greetings to Hirohito, the son of Heaven, and Hitler, the son of a —!

In answer to questions showing the extent to which Teamster locals are contributing to the war, Brabant reported that 49 members are in the army and that 820 members have donated a pint of blood to the Red Cross.

Besides its investment in war bonds, Local No. 118 has given \$1,000 to the Red Cross and subscribed another \$1,000 to the United Service Organi-

zations to provide entertainment for the troops in their leisure hours.

Thus Local No. 118 is contributing to all phases of the war—troops for fighting, blood for the wounded, money for munitions and more money for morale.

The International has invested more than \$5,000,000 in government bonds and is urging local unions to buy, and

continue buying, to the limit of their resources to finance the enormous expenditures that must be made to prosecute the war.

And individual members should supplement these investments by consistent buying throughout the period of the war.

You might as well put your money into war bonds because it won't be any good if we lose the war.

1,104 Donate Blood

Seventy-five members of Local No. 443 of Bridgeport, Conn., have entered the military service so far and the number will exceed 100 before the summer is over, Secretary John J. Allen reports.

The local has invested \$10,000 in war bonds and expects to invest \$15,000 more this year. Donations of blood to the Red Cross have been made by 1,104 men, or 92 per cent of the membership of Local No. 443.

We Must Gird for Supreme Effort

We who are back of the lines, in the less dangerous places of service, must gird ourselves for a supreme effort. We must accept hardships and sacrifices as the price of freedom. What we do or fail to do will advance or retard our nation's war effort. Let us remember each day that some soldier may lose his life if we do not do our full part to maintain the principles upon which American life is founded.—*Rhode Island Labor News.*

Pennsylvania Official Forecasts

Revolution in Transportation

Editor's Note: Commissioner Beamish is the man who first revealed that 1,700 American Teamsters were working on the Burma Road. His praise for their bravery and sacrifice focused national attention on contributions the Teamsters are making to victory. The fate of those 1,700 men is shrouded in the darkness that follows the Japanese army.

A REVOLUTION in the trucking industry after the war is foreseen by Richard J. Beamish of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

Speaking before the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association recently, Commissioner Beamish made some startling but optimistic predictions of what lies ahead for transportation, in all its phases.

The commissioner, a veteran student of trucking and transportation, said that the airplane will become a permanent vehicle for fast freight as a result of its rapid development during the military emergency.

Correlated with it in a vast network will be ships, railroads and trucks constituting a distribution system which will carry the products of the world to their markets.

Free Movement for Trucks

Commissioner Beamish said that the state legal barriers hampering truck transportation will never return. They were suspended by federal demand to meet the requirements of military transportation. They were originally enacted by the railroads to hamstring the truck lines.

"If state legislatures again try to interfere with trucking, there will be national legislation," he said. "The lesson we are learning in wartime cooperation will be carried on in the new world.

"Highways in every part of the country will be vastly improved both as to width and stability.

"There will be lanes for trucks and plenty of room for all motorized traffic. The Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association and similar truck organizations throughout the country will be self-supporting and self-governing.

No More Oil Handouts

"It will no longer be necessary for them to receive contributions from oil companies, equipment dealers and manufacturers. You will own your own house and supply your own leadership.

"Chiseling will be greatly diminished. Your cooperation in the war effort will give you a slant on life as it should be lived. The soldier in war does not chisel against his comrades. He drills, fights and follows his leader instinctively; first because he has to and later because he wants to.

"The transportation world will be tremendously expanded and incredibly speeded by the new cargo planes, 900 of which are about to be built by one company.

"Air conditioning will make it possible to farm the tropics the year around. There will no longer be shortages of food and goods because of faulty distribution between the producer and the consumer.

"Regulation of transportation in this country will be upon a nation-

wide scale, administered by zones instead of states. International treaties will supply regulations for international traffic. Our Western hemisphere will be plowed and harvested by means of this new transportation.

"Mankind will advance another long mile toward his destiny."

Must Win War First

But before that day arrives, Commissioner Beamish cautioned the truckers that a war must be won.

The federal government is demanding cooperation from both the carriers and the unions to move war supplies as speedily as possible, because, in the last analysis, transportation will win the war.

And Commissioner Beamish concluded:

"When we get through with this job of trimming the German and the Jap, the ranks of the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association will be much thinner than they are today.

"You will lose your fat and much of your selfishness but you will be tougher, more understanding, more adult and more brotherly than you are today.

"You will understand the problems of your fellow truckers and of the industry as a whole.

"And you will be closer to your employees and more considerate of their just claims."

Pittsburgh Drivers Fight, Bleed, Buy

ONE hundred and eighty-seven members of Local No. 205 of Pittsburgh are now in the armed services, according to the report of Secretary Charles DeRenzo in reply to the request for information from all locals regarding their participation in the war.

In addition to the 187 men under arms, 1,169 relatives of members of Local No. 205 are in active service, DeRenzo reported to International headquarters.

Blood donations have been made by 385 members and 2,700 members are buying war bonds through the allocation

of 10 per cent of their salaries.

One hundred thousand dollars in war bonds have been purchased out of the union treasury and the individual purchases of members has reached the huge total of \$368,400.

DeRenzo obtained his statistics by a post card poll of the members. The figures are as of July 14.

"Our members are ever increasing their purchases of bonds and the constant flow of men into the armed services continues daily," he wrote. Therefore the big contribution of Local No. 205 to their country mounts higher with each passing day.

Make Them Reap What They Sowed

We extend the warmest labor solidarity to the suffering people of all lands under the heel of the brutal Nazi, Fascist and Nipponese spoilers and marauders. In tribute to their courage and tenacity in keeping the flames of freedom burning brightly, we pledge our sacred faith and ideals that no appeasement, kindness or tolerance are ever to be shown to the Axis hangmen and their accomplices.—*The American Labor Citizen, San Francisco.*

St. Paul Council Celebrates—

Gov. Stassen Congratulates

Joint Council of Teamsters No. 34, St. Paul, Minn.—“Congratulations to you on this occasion of your 25th anniversary celebration. Greetings to your honor guest, Thomas E. Flynn of Indianapolis. I trust you will have a very successful dinner and that you will make a good record of constructive service to the working men in the next 25 years.”—Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota.

WITH telegraphic congratulations from Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and personal congratulations from Thomas E. Flynn, representing General President Tobin, Joint Council No. 34 of St. Paul celebrated 25 years of active service last month.

Flynn was the principal speaker at the banquet of the St. Paul Joint Council, which was also attended by the executive board of Joint Council No. 32 of Minneapolis.

“I want to commend Governor Stassen for his fine record and also your city administration,” Flynn said. “The record of Governor Stassen and the St. Paul officials is well known to the Teamsters’ Union and is on file in our national office in Indianapolis.”

His tribute to the governor recalled the fact that Stassen was signally honored by the American Federation of Labor at its last convention in Seattle.

He was invited to address the national convention, which was the first time in history that any governor had appeared on the convention program except the governor of the state in which the convention was being held.

This stamped Stassen as a man in whom the officials of labor had the highest confidence and respect.

The friendly relations between the governor and the Teamsters’ Union was further emphasized by the ex-

change of compliments between Flynn and the governor and a personal call paid by Flynn to the governor’s offices with local Teamster officials prior to the banquet.

Flynn expressed the regrets of President Tobin at his inability to attend the banquet in person, owing to important war conferences in Washington, D. C.

Flynn told the St. Paul Teamsters that organized labor has two great responsibilities in the present crisis.

“First we must do everything in our power to crush the greatest threat to human decency and civilization the world has ever seen,” he said. “I mean that Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and Emperor Hirohito must be swept from power and all they represent must be banished from the earth. Otherwise there can be no future for the laboring man except utter slavery and degradation.

“Second, it is our responsibility to protect the gains the laboring man has made during the last decade. It is our sacred duty to the men who march off to war to hold high the standards at home for which they are fighting.”

Flynn assailed business men who have taken advantage of the necessity for speed in production to attempt to destroy union conditions. He pointed out that labor is working 24 hours a day and has established remarkable records of production.

How Your Senators Voted

LAST month THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER presented the voting records of congressmen up for re-election this year. The record showed the total number of favorable votes made by each representative on 19 vital issues including national defense, labor and the policies of President Roosevelt.

This month we present the voting record of the senators up for re-election on 17 similar issues.

The tabulations for the house and senate show a dismal picture of a congress that failed to appreciate the dangers facing the United States and who voted capriciously against the President for political reasons in the gravest hours of American history.

These men are now asking to be re-elected as a reward for missing the boat.

The score on house votes showed that forty members of congress voted wrong on every one of these 19 important measures before them. They are all Republicans.

Of 138 congressmen who voted right only five times or less on these questions, 135 are Republicans.

The three Democrats on this roster of reactionary isolation were Shannon of Missouri, Ludlow of Indiana, and O'Brien of Michigan.

Only two Republicans in the entire

house had a record of voting with the President on more than 50 per cent of these questions. They are L. Ford of California and Gamble of New York.

Of three members of the Progressive party, the best had a score of 42 per cent. In the record of the senators

up for re-election this year are ten foreign policy votes on President Roosevelt's attempt to prepare for the war that finally came in spite of the hoarse assurances of the isolationists.

These ten measures start with the raising of the arms embargo after Poland had fallen in 1939. They include the conscription law, its extension, lend lease and similar steps up to the neutrality act revision last November, a month before Pearl Harbor.

The seven domestic issues are the TVA appropriation, government reorganization, reduction in the relief bill, cut in the CCC appropriation in April, 1940, the attempt to end the issue of tax-exempt bonds in which big incomes evade taxes, the anti-labor spy bill, the amendment to public works bill eliminating 350 million dollars to be loaned the railroads for new equipment.

The total number of favorable votes on these 17 issues by the senators up for re-election this year follows:

Senator Ball Has Good Record

Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota is a bright spot among the Republicans in congress. He is the only one in either house or senate who comes before the voters this year with a consistent record of support for the foreign policies of President Roosevelt.

Ball was appointed by Gov. Harold E. Stassen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the unsavory Senator Lundeen, the Farmer-Labor obstructionist and isolationist.

Ball is also the only bright spot of the Minnesota delegation in congress.

* Indicates new senators who were not serving when all of these measures came up. The records of all of them are perfect for the time they were there, with the exception of O'Daniel of Texas, Thomas of Idaho and, of course, Brooks of Illinois.

The names in bold type are those who voted for labor on the spy bill.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ellender, Dem., La.... 16 | Russell, Dem., Ga..... 13 | Johnson, Dem., Col.... 4 |
| Murray, Dem., Mont... 15 | Bankhead, Dem., Ala... 12 | Rosier, Dem., W. Va... 3* |
| Lee, Dem., Okla..... 15 | Brown, Dem., Mich.... 11 | Capper, Rep., Kan.... 3 |
| Green, Dem., R. I..... 15 | Chandler, Dem., Ky.... 11 | Lodge, Rep., Mass.... 3 |
| Hatch, Dem., N. M.... 15 | Bailey, Dem., N. C.... 9 | McNary, Rep., Ore.... 3 |
| Schwartz, Dem., Wyo.. 15 | Glass, Dem., Va..... 9 | Doxey, Dem., Miss.... 2* |
| Smathers, Dem., N. J.. 15 | Bridges, Rep., N. H.... 8 | O'Daniel, Dem., Tex... 2* |
| Herring, Dem., Ia.... 14 | Ball, Rep., Minn..... 7* | Thomas, Rep., Idaho... 1 |
| Hughes, Dem., Del.... 14 | Bunker, Dem., Nev.... 7* | Brooks, Rep., Ill..... Zero* |
| Stewart, Dem., Tenn... 13 | White, Rep., Me..... 5 | Bulow, S. D..... It doesn't |
| Norris, Ind., Neb..... 13 | Spencer, Dem., Ark.... 4* | matter now |

Read the Record Before You Vote!

EVERY man of labor owes it to himself to investigate with great care the records of the candidates who are contending for public office this eventful year. Having studied the record, his duty to get out and vote is imperative.

The representatives who are elected to represent us are going to determine the guiding policy of this country during the trying times of a war which is larger, and which will be more far-reaching in its effects upon the people of the world, than any of which mankind has ever known or dreamed.

Here, in one of the few countries of the world where people have the privilege freely to choose those who will represent them on matters of such tremendous importance, we have a great task and grave duty to perform. We cannot afford to forfeit our future by default.

Should we, the people, fail to meet

this test, which we shall most certainly do if we permit the return to office of men who have demonstrated their unwillingness to support the course of our national foreign policy, our lot will be a difficult one, indeed. We have seen what happens when a boy is sent to do a man's job. We have viewed the price which other peoples who professed to love freedom have paid, by their toleration of Quislings in high places. Certainly there can be no excuse for us, who have watched the spread of this conflagration, to step into the same fire.

Actions, not words, must control your judgment. Remember that the road to Hell is paved with good intentions. The enslaved workers and peasants of France can gain little consolation from the protestations of patriotism now being made by the politicians who betrayed them.

—*Colorado Teamster.*

We want men who will stick their necks out: who will stick their necks out for what is right and for what is best. We want them in the government. And we want them in the labor movement, too.—*Wisconsin Teamster.*

U. S. Chamber of Commerce President

Is It the Millenium? . . .

By Eric A. Johnston

President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

(This article, marking a new milestone in labor history, was written exclusively for The International Teamster, which acknowledges with appreciation the cooperative spirit and friendly words of the new president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.)

THE other day a large manufacturer told me that the workers in his plants have the competitive spirit of a big-league baseball team.

"They are in there giving everything they've got," he said, "and they are just as anxious to chalk up new production records as Ted Williams and Joe DiMaggio are to boost their batting averages."

That's typical of the reports I am receiving from all parts of the country of the bang-up job the workers of America are doing to win the battle of production.

Labor's contribution to the war effort has been little short of miraculous. Since Pearl Harbor, work stoppages have been insignificantly small and production has jumped by leaps and bounds. The amazing production figures recently announced by President Roosevelt offer new proof that American workers—free men and free women—can

out-produce the slave-driven workers of the Axis countries.

Our great army of production soldiers everywhere—in mines, shipyards, factories and on transportation lines—fully realize that production is the key to victory in modern warfare and they are determined that no man in our armed forces shall lose his life for the want of a gun or a ship or a tank. The vast flow of arms now rolling off the assembly lines is good news for our fighting men and bad news for our enemies.

In the name of business, I salute the workers of America for the magnificent job they have done and for the even bigger job they are going to do in the critical days ahead.

This great war production effort has really shown us what management and labor can accomplish when they work together in unity for a great cause. Pulling together, they constitute an unbeatable

Howdy, Stranger!

They found Moses in the bulrushes and Eric Johnston in the sagebrush. But if Johnston keeps on like he has started, he will lead American business out of the wilderness and into the promised land where labor and capital can live in mutual respect, to their mutual profit.

Johnston may be a stranger to labor as a whole, but he is no stranger to the Teamsters of the Pacific Northwest. They applauded his election to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, believing that he would bring a new viewpoint and a friendlier spirit into industrial relations. He has not disappointed them.

We welcome this smiling stranger from the wide West.

It Pays High Tribute to War Labor

. No, It's Eric Johnston

combination. Why wouldn't it be a sensible idea to apply the same cooperative spirit that is now working wonders in the factories of America in solving management-labor problems generally?

It seems to me that the time has arrived for national leaders in labor and business to get better acquainted as a preliminary step to sitting down together to discuss frankly their common problems.

That thought was in my mind when I first came to Washington to assume the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. And I acted upon that thought instead of merely sitting on it.

Within a few days after my arrival I visited President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President Philip Murray of the C. I. O., and the heads of several other international unions with headquarters in Washington.

They all received me cordially and I enjoyed my exchange of views with them immensely. We found, not at all to my surprise, that on major fundamental issues now confronting our nation and on particular questions

facing management and labor we were in substantial and determined agreement.

Nor was I surprised to learn, at first hand, that labor is just as eager to preserve the American enterprise system as business is. Both manage-

ment and labor are only too well aware of what happens to the worker and the business man in a regimented state. In preserving the American enterprise system, we are preserving the freedom of the individual — the freedom of the individual to come and go as he pleases, to work where he wishes, to start or stop a business as he chooses, to worship where the spirit moves him, to sit on his front porch in his stocking feet and smoke a corncob pipe on Sunday, if he feels like it.

As a practical, simple approach toward the establishment of more amicable rela-

tions, I suggested that we stop senseless name-calling and hair-pulling and stop washing our dirty linen in the public prints and on the airwaves. We were in agreement on this point.

After all, the common interests which bind management and labor are much stronger than the special inter-

Indiana Approves

Some people around here never heard of Spokane, but they are going to hear a lot about Spokane's favorite son — Eric Johnston. Johnston is the new president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He is the kind of a leader that such an organization of business men needs in these days when the whole system of free business enterprise is threatened with destruction.

Johnston realizes that the interests of labor and business are identical in this crisis. They need each other. They must combine to defeat a mighty foe and thereby save themselves. Leaders like Johnston will make the task easier. After all these years, we feel we must commend the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

—*The Indiana Teamster.*

ests which tend to hold them apart. Whatever differences that do exist today are fewer and less provocative than ever before.

Labor unions have had a phenomenal growth. They are now an integral and vital part of our national life and more and more business men are learning how to work with unions. This implies a new attitude by management and involves new responsibilities for labor leaders. In my own

plants, I deal with 13 different unions, and one of them is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. My experience with unions has been entirely satisfactory.

It is my confident belief that the leaders on both sides are overlooking a good bet if they fail to use the united action of management and labor in the war production drive as a foundation on which to build saner and friendlier relations for the future.

Risks Life to Save Army Planes

A MEDAL for civilian heroism in war is being proposed by Baltimore Teamsters because of the bravery shown by James T. Phillips, a truck driver for the Coastal Tank Lines and a member of Local No. 355.

Although suffering from painful burns, Phillips risked his life to save a hangar of army airplanes from destruction by fire at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.

Phillips was discharging a load of gasoline into a tank within 50 feet of the hangar when an army truck drove up to take on a load of gas to service a plane.

Suddenly the army truck exploded and burst into flame. The explosion burned Phillips badly about the face,

head and right arm. Instead of running for safety, Phillips uncoupled his hose, leaped into the cab of the truck and drove away from the hangar. It was still carrying almost a full load of gas.

He then collapsed from his burns and was taken to a hospital. Army authorities were high in their praise of Phillips' heroism, declaring that his prompt action at the jeopardy of his own life had saved his tank from an explosion which would undoubtedly have destroyed the hangar full of war planes.

If a civilian decoration is ever authorized for extraordinary bravery and devotion to duty, Phillips should receive the first medal.

Racial Propaganda Cause for Dismissal

Circulation of racial or religious propaganda against other employees is misconduct and cause for dismissal, according to Director Milton O. Loysen of the placement and unemployment division of the New York State department of labor.

Loysen ruled that the circulation of such propaganda creates dissension which impairs efficiency. Therefore the propagandists will henceforth get the boot. Men fired for misconduct face a seven weeks suspension from all unemployment benefits as an added penalty, Loysen said.

Hereafter in New York, Kluxers will have to do their clucking under their hoods and not over their work benches.

Tobin Wants Unity—not Lewis

— Look Ahead, He Warns Labor

PRESIDENT TOBIN is not conspiring with William L. Hutcheson to bring John L. Lewis into the American Federation of Labor.

That answers a report from Washington, D. C., which has recurred in recent newspaper dispatches.

The story as published is that Lewis, who for several years has been trying to destroy the A. F. of L. from the outside, is now trying to get back on the inside and that Hutcheson is trying to maneuver it for him.

So far, so good. But then the story states that President Tobin is a part of the deal because of his anxiety for labor unity. As a matter of fact, President Tobin is keenly desirous of labor unity, not to further the ambitions of any labor politicians but to further the interests of the working man in dangerous days that lie ahead.

But he is not attempting to achieve labor unity by bringing the greatest destroyer of labor unity back into the A. F. of L.

Regretted Labor Split

From the beginning, President Tobin regretted the schism in labor. He has never given up the hope of healing that breach and effecting unity with the C. I. O.

He has endeavored to maintain amicable relations with the C. I. O. even in the face of the ruthless raiding of Denny Lewis, the negotiation of phoney contracts to break A. F. of L. wage scales and a general plot to destroy everything the A. F. of L. has achieved for the working man.

It is difficult to believe that Hutcheson, despite his political affinity with

Lewis in Republican isolationist politics, could be in cahoots with Lewis now, because the Carpenters' Union has been one of the victims of Denny Lewis and if Denny Lewis had succeeded, the Carpenters' Union and its wage scale would have been wrecked.

Led Labor for Roosevelt

So far as the record is concerned, it is one of opposition between President Tobin and Hutcheson-Lewis. As head of the labor division of the Democratic party, President Tobin participated in three striking victories for President Roosevelt.

He did so over the opposition of Lewis and Hutcheson, who were attempting to divert labor from Roosevelt. He defeated Lewis and Hutcheson together in 1932 and again in 1940, and Hutcheson alone in 1936.

Labor stayed with Roosevelt.

President Tobin believes that in view of the worldwide upheaval, it is more essential than ever that labor leaders forget their private animosities and realize that their main obligation is to the working men who are relying on the judgment of their leaders to avert the bread lines that usually follow war.

17,000,000 in War Jobs

To do this, labor must be clear-headed and strong. To be strong, it must be united. Otherwise a divided labor movement, floundering in economic uncertainty, will invite disaster at the hands of those who wait for the opportune moment to destroy it.

One reason for President Tobin's fears for the future lies in the recent

report of Paul McNutt of the federal manpower commission. He reported that more than 12,000,000 persons were engaged in war work on August 1, and that 5,000,000 more would be employed within another six months.

They Must Quit Fiddling

That means that when the war ends, 17,000,000 persons will be employed in industries that may be suddenly shut down. Without foresight and careful planning, these millions will be thrown on the labor market with added millions of demobilized soldiers and sailors.

How can wages and working conditions be maintained in the face of the mad scramble of millions of unemployed for jobs at any kind of pay?

How can bread lines and widespread suffering and perhaps social disorders be avoided?

The answer to those questions should come from the leaders of a united labor movement who are look-

ing ahead for the common interest. Labor will face huge responsibilities in the era of economic reconstruction following the war. It must find the right answers because economic laws cannot be violated without certain and sometimes terrible penalty.

Labor cannot enter that era confused and divided. If it does, it may not survive.

It is to that period of post-war adjustment, or possibly complete social reorganization, that President Tobin is looking. He is thinking of millions of men and women, milling in dismay at the loss of their jobs and fearful before the specter of hunger.

It is for those millions, and the millions whose employment may be also threatened, that President Tobin asks for unity in labor.

He is not interested in the aspirations of any man for personal political power.

He asks them only to quit fiddling while the world burns.

Army Gets Bullets from Bananas

WHEN a bunch of bananas sells for \$1,700 and a 60-pound watermelon sells for \$2,350, it sounds like inflation.

But it wasn't. It was just the Pittsburgh Teamsters of Local No. 944 raising a little money for Uncle Sam and transforming bananas into bullets.

Recording Secretary Harvey Bierman of Local No. 944 acted as auctioneer for the fruit which was donated by Cantanzaro Brothers, former members of the union who are now in the produce business. The

auction was held before a large crowd at their fruit stand in Thorofare Market in Pittsburgh.

The auction lasted two hours and raised \$17,361 in war bonds and stamps. The winning bidders who got the high priced fruit paid off to the federal government.

The Teamsters were enthusiastic at the success of their auction and Bierman expressed the hope that other unions would hold similar auctions throughout the country and thereby stimulate the sale of war bonds.

On the Road to Mandalay the flying fishes play. So do the Flying Tigers.
Give those Tigers teeth with War Bonds.

This Is Not Civilized War

— So Let's Act Accordingly

By Lester M. Hunt

SOME of the people who assured us we would never have a war are now trying to tell us how to fight it.

Some of their advice is very interesting and fits perfectly into the pattern of their past activities.

They say, for instance, that we should not permit ourselves to run a temperature over the war. They say we can fight the war with a sense of detachment and even with a feeling of regret that we must be a little uncouth at times.

Above all, they say, we should remember that we are not fighting the German people, or the Japanese people, but only their rulers. Fundamentally, we are told, the Germans and Japs at home are just like us; kindly, simple souls who thrill to the buzz of the bees in the springtime.

What hokum!

If we try to fight this war on the basis that "this hurts us more than it does you," we will get hurt a lot more than we anticipate. We will lose thousands of men unnecessarily in a half-hearted fight against enemies who are playing for keeps and have thrown the rule book out the window.

That interests us because on the basis of preliminary reports from the 1,000 locals throughout the country, there are 50,000 Teamsters in the fighting services.

We want as many of those men as possible to come back.

We don't want them slaughtered needlessly while pro-Germans try to

kid us into fighting a humane war. This is not a humane war so far as our enemies are concerned.

The record of the Germans and Japs in handling their captives proves they are bent on extermination and that they get a lot of fun from the sufferings of those who are about to die.

The record of this war as written by the Japs and Germans is one of rape, murder, torture and treachery. It is not civilized warfare. Hitler and Hirohito are not doing all the dirty work. They have plenty of help from the simple common people the propagandists talk about. They are out to exterminate us as painfully as possible.

So let's forget about the baloney and get down to the dirty business of killing them faster than they can kill us. Otherwise, we won't survive this war and they will.

Let's not be so careful to avoid their homes and hospitals the next time we bomb Tokyo. Let's remember what they did to our wounded at Bataan! And let's remember what happened to our nurses in Jap hands the next time somebody says to spare their women and children.

This is a war of extermination and anything goes.

We won't win it by eliminating their form of government.

We've got to eliminate them.

If they follow that policy, those 50,000 Teamsters won't be wrong.

Give MacArthur more planes and bombs and guns. Buy War Bonds!

Giving Her Sons, Not Enough

— Mother Gives Her Blood, too

MOST families who had given three sons to the navy would figure they had done their bit toward winning the war.

But not the family of Elmer J. Backes, a member of Local No. 692 of Long Beach, Calif.

Backes is now a boatswain's mate, second class, stationed in the Canal Zone.

His mother, Mrs. Pearl Backes of Costa Mesa, Calif., recently wrote Secretary Leonard M. Ravenscroft of Local No. 692 in answer to the questions appearing in the June issue of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* asking each local to report how many of its members were in service, how many had donated blood to the Red Cross and how much in war bonds had been purchased by the union, and by the individual members.

Mrs. Backes reported that her three sons had joined the navy but apparently that was only the beginning of her contribution. She is buying war

bonds with the money she receives in service pay allotments.

On top of that, she donates blood to the Red Cross; not just once, but as often as they will take it. She found she had a rare type of blood but the Red Cross will not accept enough of it to suit Mrs. Backes. They insist that she wait eight weeks between donations in order not to jeopardize her health.

But Mrs. Backes chafes at the delay. There is a war to be won. Fighting men need the blood of fighting women. So Mrs. Backes is demanding that the Red Cross amend its rules so that she can give her blood every four weeks. She wants to give twice as much.

In her spare time Mrs. Backes sews for the Red Cross, participates in USO activities and takes care of an invalid husband who has gone back to work part time in the shipyards in order to do his bit.

The Teamsters' Union is proud of the family of Elmer J. Backes.

Did He Ever Work Anywhere?

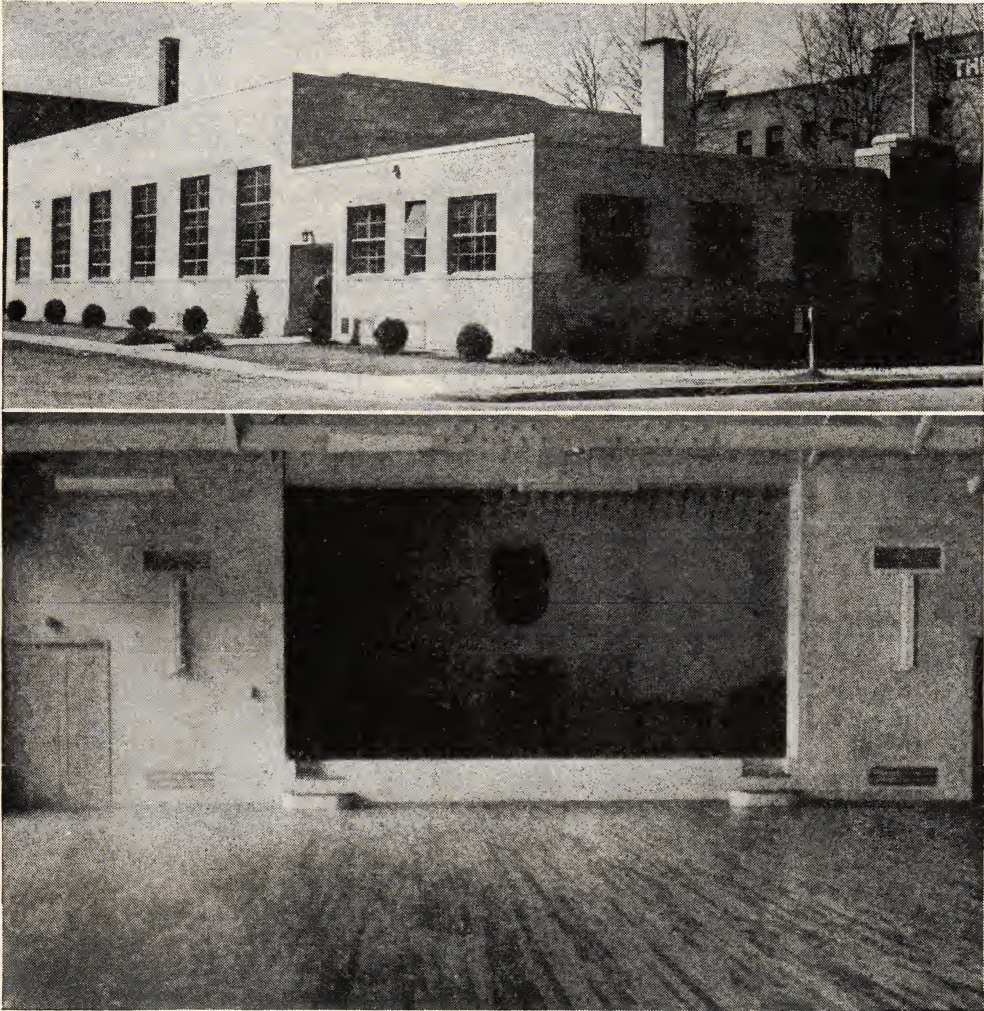
SOME one of our locals wrote in and said that Jeff Davis of the Hoboes' organization made the statement recently that he was a Teamster. This is not so. Jeff Davis never worked at our trade, as far as we know. Some small local union might have given him a so-called "honorary membership." It is difficult to find out what trade Jeff Davis ever worked at. Some say he was a newspaper man in his early days.

No local union of ours has the right to issue an honorary membership card

to anyone. We have an honorable withdrawal card which shows that a man left our union in good standing.

There is no place in our organization for anything like life membership or honorary membership. On the contrary only those who work at our craft are entitled to membership. If a man came up and asked to be allowed to join the Teamsters' Union who had never worked and was not working then at our trade as outlined by our jurisdiction, he should not be admitted to membership.

Spokane Has New Home



Another local has followed the nation-wide Teamster trend of erecting their own buildings. Above is that of Local No. 690 of Spokane, Wash. It is a cream-colored brick building fringed by lawn and shrubs at 105 W. Third Ave., Spokane. The lower picture shows the spacious auditorium.

The building cost close to \$60,000 and is 115 feet long by 50 feet wide. Of four offices in the front of the building, two are occupied by the staff of Secretary A. J. Ruhl and the others have been rented to the Machinists' and Operating Engineers' Unions.

The main auditorium is 64 by 48 feet exclusive of a spacious stage. Another smaller meeting room accommodates 150.

Spokane is the fourth Washington State city to have a Teamster building. The others are Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia. In each case, the building is an architectural asset to the city.

Delay Brings Death in Russia

WE HOPE that in this dark hour the bleeding patriots of Russia will be sustained by the knowledge that the patriots of America are working night and day and that soon American bayonets will flash across the European horizon and American munitions will blast a pathway to Berlin.

Our help has been slow; inexcusably, culpably slow. We hope the Russians understand how that happened and that they will not be bitter at America as they bow before the endless rows of crosses where their dead recline.

They should be bitter at some Americans. But not all Americans. They should remember that from the day German artillery rolled in Poland, the leaders of the Teamsters' Union have been clamoring for greater defenses and insisting that our destiny lay with England and every other nation that drew a sword against the Nazis.

But we were branded as "war mongers." Our leaders were pilloried as men who would callously spill the blood of American workers in an "imperialist war."

The Teamsters were the victims of a vicious smear campaign in organized labor. They were unable to arouse America to the perils they saw beyond the blue and tranquil waters of the oceans, supposedly put there to forever guard our slothfulness.

And so America lazily and insufficiently armed herself.

When Russia was invaded we could not send her anything but sympathy. If Russia really wants to know who is responsible and why so many thousand of her brave sons died for want of our weapons, this may give her an idea. Here is what Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York said in July, 1939, when all the Communists in America were attacking the Teamsters:

"The real Fifth Columnists are those who are trying to get us into the war. This is not a war for democracy. It is a war to determine whether the Wall Street-Downing Street axis or the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis shall exploit humanity. Examine the record of the people who are asking your sons to die for this so-called democracy of theirs."

Do you understand now, Marshal Timoshenko?

Congressmen Have Gas Pains

Few congressmen bothered their heads about the cut in delivery service, nor did they care to learn whether the drastic reduction was necessary or an excuse to cut overhead costs. Newspapers scoffed at the efforts of the Teamsters' Union to try to maintain jobs of drivers of trucks in vital delivery services.

But when government leaders mentioned that gas rationing may be put into effect throughout the nation to save tires, senators and representatives protested vigorously. Newspapers blew fuses in labeling the rationing idea a New Deal scheme to destroy industry. The same newspapers which have been advising everybody else to sacrifice, came out pleading for the resort industry.

And why are public-elected officials and newspapers raising such a fuss in behalf of the resort industry? Well, the newspapers are doing it for a handful of \$4 advertisements from resorts. The politicians are protesting the rationing order because it is politically wise to plead for such a powerful group as the resort industry and the pleasure car owner. The incident illustrates how little the Minnesota representatives in Congress and the newspapers in Minneapolis try to serve the public good.—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Board Makes Vital Decisions

**Minutes of Meeting of General Executive Board, Held in
Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.,
Beginning June 15, 1942**

THE general executive board met in Atlantic City, N. J., on June 15, 1942. All members were present with the exception of Vice-President John P. McLaughlin. The general executive board passed a motion—and instructed the general president to convey the same to Brother McLaughlin by telegram—regretting his inability to be present and expressing their hope that the trouble he was now experiencing would soon be relieved. Later during the meeting a telegram of acknowledgment was received from Vice-President McLaughlin, expressing his appreciation for the message of sympathy sent to him by the general executive board. His telegram read as follows:

San Francisco, Calif.
June 16, 1942.

Daniel J. Tobin,
Hotel Ambassador,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Please permit me sincerely to thank the members of the general executive board and yourself for your expression of sympathy contained in wire of this date. Conditions at home are unchanged for the present but am receiving much encouragement from doctors and friends. It was indeed kind of board and yourself to remember me in the manner you did. Many thanks,

John P. McLaughlin.

President Tobin reported the latest developments in the Louis Leventhal case and the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts upholding the International Union in its confirmation of the expulsion of Leventhal from our organization. This was fully

reported in the July issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

President Tobin spoke generally regarding the watchfulness of the courts and the government over labor unions, and how certain acts of unions have been termed racketeering. He emphasized the need for caution on the part of everyone connected with our organization.

Buckley Must Be Expelled

He also outlined to the board the case of Local Union No. 445, Yonkers, N. Y., where Jeremiah Buckley, who was secretary-treasurer of the local union, had aligned himself with wrongdoers closely associated with the underworld and had been found guilty of racketeering and sentenced to imprisonment.

The general executive board has instructed the local union that even though Buckley is in prison, charges must be preferred against him and he must be expelled permanently from the organization, in accordance with the provisions of our constitution.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie mentioned briefly a case similar to that of Local Union No. 445, where two members of Local Union No. 78, Alameda County, Calif., had been sentenced to prison for wrongdoing. As in the case of Local Union No. 445, it was decided that even though the men are in prison, charges must be preferred against them and they must be expelled permanently from the organization.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie presented a request received from the local unions in Oakland, Calif., for a joint council charter. They are now members of Joint Council No. 7 of San Francisco. The board saw no need for immediate action and since Vice-President McLaughlin was not present to advise in regard to the situation, they decided to hold the request in abeyance until the next meeting of the board, and in the meantime make inquiries from the joint council of San Francisco.

Act on Initiation Fees

President Tobin introduced the subject of the agitation in Washington against high initiation fees and dues charged men working on government jobs, the work usually being temporary. He stated that he believed the general executive board should give consideration to the matter. While unfounded and untruthful, many members of congress who are enemies of labor have charged that the collection of high initiation fees and dues on government work is nothing more than graft.

Some congressmen have insisted that legislation be adopted preventing labor unions from compelling men to join a union in order to go to work for the government. The declaration of the board regarding this matter was published in the July issue of our magazine. Local unions please take notice. This is important.

Goudie Case Discussed

The general president brought before the board the subject of the work of Brother L. G. Goudie as general organizer in Chicago. This subject was discussed for several hours. It was finally decided that a committee be appointed by the president to go into the whole matter. Later during

the meeting the committee brought in their report, recommending that certain action be taken. The report was unanimously adopted by the board.

President Tobin explained to the board some recent trouble in Pittsburgh, Pa., with the truck drivers and warehousemen. The trouble arose over an illegal strike of the Bakery Workers employed by the A. & P. Company. The warehousemen and drivers went out on strike in sympathy with the Bakery Workers. President Tobin, through the Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 249, ordered the men back to work, advising them if they did not return to work he would recommend revocation of their charter.

To Take Coal Drivers

Organizer Edward Murphy was also sent in to Pittsburgh on the matter. President Tobin advised the board that he had instructed the executive officers of Local No. 249 to appear before the board and explain their procedure in this case. All officers of Local No. 249 appeared, also representatives of the joint council of Pittsburgh and representatives of Local Union No. 341. After hearing the explanations of the different representatives, and after thoroughly discussing the matter, the board rendered the decision on the opposite page.

General Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie brought to the attention of the board a request for a charter for building material men in Pittsburgh and vicinity, which might also embrace coal drivers. A general discussion was held on this request and the following declaration and decision was reached. Before final action was taken on these two matters the full delegation, numbering fifteen or eight-

Pittsburgh Leaders Disciplined

IN the case of Local No. 249 of Pittsburgh, the general president explained to the board that he had requested the officers of the local union to appear before the board mainly because of the fact that recently a sympathetic strike took place which involved one of our union shop contracts with one of our fair employers, seriously inconveniencing that employer.

This action within the local union was brought about by certain radical elements within the union, who used the statements in persuading the drivers and warehousemen that it was up to them to help another organization that was out on strike in the same employment. In the case of the other organization, it had no connection with the International Union and it was on strike in rebellion against its own international union regarding a wage contract.

The employers called our International office and asked for assistance. Representatives of the government called upon the International Union asking it to reprimand the local union for participating in what is commonly called an unlawful or rump strike.

All of the officers and business agents of Local Union No. 249 appeared before the board and presented the case, claiming they did all in their power to put the men back to work when ordered to do so by Organizer Murphy, who was carrying out the orders of the general president. The board decided that most of the officers of the union did not act until they had a direct, imperative order from the International Union and that they did nothing to preserve the contract they had entered into until they received that

direct order threatening further discipline. The general executive board had proof that when the local officers did act as a unit, the membership out on strike obeyed them and returned to work.

The general executive board now orders the executive board of Local Union No. 249 to prefer charges against the four or five prominent leaders who advocated and put into effect disobedience and defiance of the local union, and who also violated the International constitution.

It is the further decision of the general executive board that such men are not worthy of membership in our International Union and, if allowed to go on, may bring greater danger and trouble to us in the future.

It is the further decision of the board that such acts as those referred to above—defiance of law and participation in unlawful strikes—may place the local union under suspicion by the government of acting against the government, especially during the war in which our country is seriously engaged.

It is the further decision of the board that failing to comply with the above order and decision—preferring charges against the responsible individuals—charges should be preferred against the officers of the local union upon the report to the general executive board by the general president, and it is then up to the general executive board to decide whether the officers should be removed, whether a receiver should be placed over the affairs of the local union, or whether a full report of the entire situation should be made to certain departments of the government.

een individuals from Pittsburgh, appeared before the board.

It is the opinion and recommendation of the General Executive Board:

That, owing to conditions in Local 249 and the opportunities for increasing membership in other crafts, etc., it is advisable that the different crafts should be separated; and that the joint council, with the aid and assistance of Local No. 249, should be helpful in bringing about that segregation and establishing separate locals of coal and ice drivers and helpers, building material drivers, etc.

That the joint council should take charge of putting into effect the recommendations of the board, and

That a meeting should be called of each craft of the local by the joint council, and that General Organizer Edward Murphy attend the meeting if possible, as he knows all of the groups; also that individual owners be kept in their own local union. This means Local No. 341.

The board next discussed the recent trouble in Cincinnati, in which suit was brought by a few members in that city against General Organizer Farrell, who had been acting as trustee of several local unions. Mr. Padway, who was sent to Cincinnati by the general president on this case, explained the legal aspects and the decision rendered by the court. All the charges against Organizer Farrell were withdrawn by those bringing the charges.

Mohn Appointed Trustee

General Organizer Einar O. Mohn was appointed as trustee over Local Union No. 222, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Local Union No. 983, Pocatello and Idaho Falls, Idaho. He replaces the former trustee, Dexter L. Lewis, who has been transferred for work in and around Chicago.

Mr. Padway outlined in detail to the board the case of Local Union No. 807 of New York City, which has recently been before the United States Supreme Court. The general presi-

dent stated that he had called a meeting of the representatives of local unions of market and commission house drivers where farmers haul produce into the cities.

He stated to the board that from the explanations made by those representatives he personally was satisfied that they are acting within the law.

Farmers Not Charged

Their statements, substantiated by copies of their contracts placed before the general president, proved the local unions were not charging farmers for unloading their trucks at markets, and that they did not object to them hauling materials back to their farms, but they did object to them hauling materials for hire, in competition with other truck owners.

Practically an entire day was spent listening to an appeal made by four former members of Local Union No. 671, Hartford, Conn., namely: Joseph F. Rogers, James DeFemia, Clarence H. Swan and Joseph M. DeCarlo. These members had been charged and found guilty by the local executive board of engaging in unlawful strikes against the orders of the officers of the union, and breaking their signed agreements.

The local executive board expelled them from membership. They appealed to the joint council, which body sustained the decision of the local union. They then appealed to the general executive board from the decision of the joint council. Six members were found guilty but only the four above mentioned appealed to the general executive board. Two witnesses who appeared for the defendants were John Southwick and Oresti DeGioia.

The complainants were T. Murphy, Edmund Rice, and T. Collins, representing the joint council, Harold Galoway of Local Union No. 671, Chester

Fitzpatrick of Local No. 170, J. Pisano of Local No. 443, and B. E. Naylor of Local No. 404. Both sides were given ample time to make any statements they desired.

At the conclusion of the evidence they were asked by the general president if they were satisfied that they had received a fair trial by the general executive board. Their answer was yes. Next day the board, after deliberation and discussion of the case, reached the decision which is printed in full on page 31.

Detroit Benefits Continued

It was decided to continue financial benefits to the members of our union in Detroit who were out on strike because of the action of the Brewery Workers in that city. Those men were all members of the Brewery Workers' Union at one time and came over to our union and lost their jobs as a result of doing so.

On the request of President Tobin, General Counsel Joseph A. Padway explained that joint councils were in the same category as local unions as far as disciplining them was concerned if they violated any laws of the International Union or any rules laid down by the general executive board.

The recent controversy in Minneapolis between the Teamsters and the Dunne Brothers and other Communists was discussed. Mr. Padway explained clearly certain matters surrounding the case. It was clearly explained to the board that a complete victory had been obtained for the International Union. Our former members are all back in our organization now, and the Dunes and their associates have gotten themselves into a lot of trouble which they could have avoided if they had remained loyal to the International Union and to their

obligation as members of the International.

It was emphatically stated by President Tobin and Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie that in no way whatever did the International Union have anything to do with the federal prosecution of those people; that they were prosecuted by the federal government for violations of the federal law.

Money Jugglers Convicted

We did have something to do with the prosecution in the state courts of those who handled the money of our unions. Some of them were convicted of dishonesty in the way they handled it.

The general president reported the unfairness of some of the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board in refusing to recognize craft unions, especially the Teamsters, in certain branches of industry. The declaration of the general executive board on this subject appeared in the July issue of our monthly magazine.

The officer in charge of our statistical department in Washington, Frank L. Tobin, appeared before the board and spent a good deal of time explaining the amount of work before the statistical department, the results it had accomplished, the progress we are making, and the unlimited requirements and calls made on the department by our unions.

Will Advise Local Unions

It was the opinion of the general executive board that statisticians should be employed in areas where our unions are particularly strong, such as in Los Angeles, Seattle, and other places. It was also the opinion of the board that copies of agreements when signed should be forwarded to the Statistical Department, 438 Bowen

Building, Washington, D. C., to be held for information later.

The board decided that the officials of the statistical department should write a letter for publication in our journal, containing instructions and advice to local unions, in order that they may properly understand the seriousness of present contractual relations and the necessity of our local unions fully understanding the dangers that confront them.

A jurisdictional dispute in Illinois between Local Unions Nos. 325 and 455 was referred back to Organizer Henry Burger, who appeared before the board with representatives of those locals and made a report on the case.

The question of taking care of men who enter the armed forces of the United States and who were officers of their local union, by suspending the two-year provision of continuous good standing, was discussed by the board. It was decided that the board could not set aside the constitution even though they were in sympathy with the request.

Local Can Pay Dues

The board suggested that enough money to pay the dues of the member be appropriated every three or six months. The only cost to the local would be the per capita tax to the International Union of thirty cents per month. In this way these men could be held in continuous good standing. It is a matter for the local unions to handle themselves.

The board refused to make any decision on matters of this kind or on matters of death or mortuary benefits connected with the local. That is a serious question which should be handled only by the local union and handled judiciously, giving consideration to its funds and revenue.

A request from Local Union No. 753 of Chicago for some financial aid in a campaign against the C. I. O. in the Maywood and Crystal Lake districts was denied on the grounds that the local union has a large membership and an enormous revenue each month and should be fully able not only to take care of matters of this kind, but should be able to set aside a substantial surplus each month from their revenue.

Padway to Help Keul

Attorney Padway reported on several cases in which members of our organization are involved.

The case of Carl Keul, who is involved in legal trouble in Iowa, was discussed, and Mr. Padway was instructed to lend whatever assistance he could, in cooperation with the local attorneys handling the case.

Another case relative to Local Union No. 421 of Dubuque, Ia., was discussed by the board at great length. Mr. Padway also explained this case and he was advised to consult with the attorneys handling it.

In the case of Becker brothers of Boston, who were expelled from membership at the last meeting of the general executive board, Mr. Padway reported that they have started a suit for reinstatement and the case is to come up in the courts of Massachusetts very soon. Mr. Padway was ordered to look after the interests of the International Union. Attorney Donaghue is representing the local union and the joint council.

Advice on Wage-Hour Law

Mr. Padway also mentioned the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the wage and hour law. President Tobin suggested that the best way to handle the matter was to have Mr. Padway prepare an ar-

Connecticut Strikers Expelled

International Executive Board Sustains Action of Hartford Local and Joint Council

THE general executive board heard the appeal from the decision of Local Union No. 671, Hartford, Conn., and Joint Council No. 64, of Joseph F. Rogers, James DeFemia, Clarence H. Swan and Joseph M. DeCarlo. Those men, members of Local Union No. 671, over-the-road truck drivers of Hartford, Conn., were charged with participating in, encouraging and advocating a strike in violation of their contract and in defiance of the officers of the local union. The strike lasted two or three days and tied up business and deprived other members in other cities of employment.

The local union gave those men a trial and found them guilty and sentenced them to expulsion from the local union. They appealed to Joint Council No. 64. The joint council, after a trial and hearing the evidence from both sides, confirmed the action of the local union. The men involved then appealed in the regular way, in accordance with our laws, to the general executive board of the International Union.

The board, on June 17, 1942, devoted the entire day to hearing the case of the accused and also hearing statements from the officers of Local Union No. 671, and from the officers of other unions in the Tri-State district, whose members were involved. The Tri-State district is composed of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Before the hearing adjourned the general president asked both sides if they were satisfied that they were given a full opportunity to present all their evidence and if they believed they had a fair and unprejudiced trial. The defendants answered affirmatively.

The general executive board weighed all the evidence and statements in the case as presented and went over the records submitted by both sides, which were in the possession of the general secretary-treasurer, and after due consideration reached the following decision:

The general executive board decides that those men were guilty of violating the laws of the local union and of the International organization; and they acted in a manner which, if they had been successful, would have disrupted both the union and the industry in the district. The board therefore decides to confirm the action of the local union and joint council, and approves the expulsion of those members.

ticle for the monthly magazine instructing local unions in the best method to handle their wage scales in the future under provisions of the wage and hour law; but that local unions should be careful not to disestablish the weekly wage where it has existed or where it is guaranteed by agreements.

They should remember also if they try to take favorable advantage of the wage and hour law that they come under the hourly rate and would be subject to be laid off in the middle of the afternoon if there was no work.

A request for strike endorsement was received from Local Union 471, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees of Minneapolis. The matter was fully discussed and was referred back to the International office and placed in

the hands of Thomas E. Flynn, assistant to the general president, with full instructions to be conveyed to the local union from the general executive board as to how to proceed. Since the adjournment of the meeting of the board this has been settled.

Many other matters of importance, dealing with the progress of our organization and embodying plans for the future, were discussed by the board and understandings reached as to our procedure.

The board adjourned Saturday afternoon, June 20, 1942, after the completion of all business coming before it, subject to call by the general president.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,

General President.

Are They Kidding Us Now?

WE HAVE been told in the advertising of the milk industry for many years that we should have fresh milk every day; that stale milk is dangerous. Now we are being told that we must get along on every-other-day delivery of milk. Has the milk industry been kidding us with bunco advertising, or is it kidding us now?

When we see the milk trucks going by the house every day we feel certain that somebody is being fooled, and we don't believe it is the distributor.

We are told that if we take milk on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from one dairy, we cannot get milk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from another, even though the trucks pass our door. Why?

What right have these distributors to make such agreements among themselves? Isn't that restraint of trade?

The Milk Drivers' Union is not a party to any conspiracy that the distributors may concoct to restrain trade. That is why thousands of Seattle families are getting their fresh milk every day, right off the truck. It means patronizing more than one dairy, but that's no hardship. And we feel better about it, too.

We have been told for too many years to beware of stale milk to make us readily receptive to every-other-day delivery. We like milk fresh—and we're going to get it that way.—*The Washington Teamster.*

While we are talking about throwing bridges of ships to England, why not throw Harry Bridges to Australia?

It's Tomato Time in Indiana

IT'S tomato packing time down in Scott County, Indiana. That means that the Morgan Packing Co. will soon be putting the same old rotten tomatoes into the same old mis-labeled cans.

So far the Morgan Company has been convicted in federal court on 18 counts of shipping polluted and fraudulently branded food to its customers.

The food in question consisted of tomato products and sweet corn. The tomatoes were adulterated with "a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance" according to the court records.

The "sweet" corn wasn't sweet. It was hog feed.

After the Morgan Company packs its tomatoes, it will start on "sweet" corn.

This is the company whose officials once said they would rather operate at the point of a gun than with union labor. Possibly they feared that union workers would refuse to pack "filthy and decomposed" products to poison the public.

At any rate, the company is operating in repeated violation of federal law as it operates in repeated defiance of union law.

But it isn't operating so well, according to Secretary Briner of Teamsters' Union No. 694 of Crothersville, Ind.

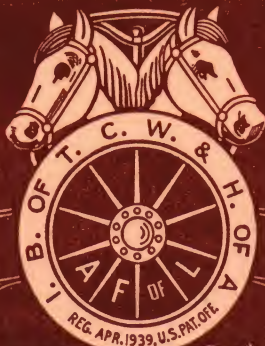
More than half its drivers have been laid off and its trucks stand empty waiting for the products that people are not eating much any more.

"The exposure that Morgan products were polluted has tremendously cut its volume of business," Briner said. "Other unions throughout the country are cooperating to keep Morgan products off the grocery shelves. Since the revelation of Morgan's long criminal record, the Teamster boycott has become a public health measure."

Morgan may still be pointing his gun but before long he will be shooting nothing but blanks from the tailgates of his empty trucks.

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Daniel J. Talon, General President

John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Secy-Treasurer

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This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. They cost 25 cents each.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION



The Above Cuts Represent the
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THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

| | |
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| Gold Plated Buttons . . . | \$.25 apiece |
| 14-K Solid Gold Buttons . . . | 2.50 apiece |
| Cuff Buttons | 1.00 a pair |
| Watch Charms | 2.00 apiece |

All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws Copies, 5 cents each
Order through your Local

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

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